

TO THE READERS

Since I have written this book, and to do about it, the
people in this realm, and the rest of pure Germany,
have taken under 600000 to go to the port of Cappo-
dote or his realm, and such to bring up to bright top sum-
mer, one of force and blithing taste of learning. So
but make the confidence the great circumference and
confusion of the young and unlettered, by reason of
the diversity of ancient rules of teachings. For then
before come to suffer bad bracing, and worse schools
of Latin, French, and channelling of manners and
fashions, and many times bitterly. But if any good
writing had educated certain learned men were to; ha-
ve the a purpose to compile on largest, plain, & banifring
grammar, in which one (at other let a part) for the more
foreigners, and less trouble of young writers. In which
we hath committed to all poor countries and provinces
of Germany, within this his realm, and others, for their
minions, to teach their children. Some consider yet
gathered in this realm, before marche ye be bid to such
as gretious living, but for this is not only for raw, but
for your poore also, and your other behav. And poor
scholarmasters of Germany, who have the care and ed-
ucation of these yonge to command. With whose
great study and diligence, though we no followe the ex-
ample of our most gretious Lourenco which among
the infinite busyness appertaining to his office,
so earnestly minded the well bringing up of yonge. In
learning and vertue. Now then for me to saye on me
you to be, nor able to be done. But as for me to command

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THE FIFTH ESSAY.

Whereto besylye ye applye your selues, to shewe and
brayng up your scholers in good maners, in knowlge
of tonges, and sciences; and somwhat to declare unto
you the condition & qualite of this grammar, or Quarell
underhand, that the whil partes of spech, and the Con-
struction of the same, be not here set forth in englyssh
at large, but compendiously & brefely for the weake
capacite of young and unnes wrytes. And therfore if a
yong ryming semeth here to want in this englyssh Exposi-
tions, ye shalde knowe therbye, it was Ich out of pur-
pose, and shalbe supplied in the latyn rules made for
the same intent, wherebye chyldyn shalbe apte to leare,
what tyng they shalbe hame competente to bifornyd by
these forme rulementes. Yon remembraunce of En-
glande, theke of doubletonges, for her toynnes a partie
applye your myghtes hale to lernynge and herme, wher-
by you maye goo yowre dede to god and your bryg-
make gladdys your parents, profytys your selues, and
þoche auarice the common weale of your comtrye.
Let noble rygnys & þe shalbe encourage þone ryming
nes, a pþysse of grete biformanys, a pþysse in thome
god bath powred his graceþ in þis lande. Oþer þe
luned of such þe perfections of manys, shalbe done by
þe gracie of god, to shewe the ryghtnes of þis þe
þyfþrome. Lernynge, and herme, whiche is more almoſt
in a trivaille, to comynge in the same ryme of lernynge
with you. To þem yþ have great rause to þape þas
þe may be the forme of a longe lonyng fader.

þe 26. day of May 1518.

þe 26. day of May 1518.

AD PVBEM ANGLICAM

HEXASTICON.

T V A parue puer non parua est gloria, Rex est
Commoda qui studiis prospicit ampla tuis.
Rex magnus tibi parue puer, Rex porrigit ultro
Dulcia nectareæ pocula grammaticæ.
Accipe munifici dulcissima pocula regis,
Hæc hauri, hæc audiis faucibus ebibito.

S E M S E M S



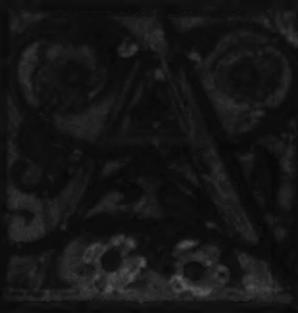
GOD SAVE THE
KYNG.

SO AN INTRODVCTION of the eighte partes of speche.

IN speche be these. viii. partes folovryng.

Nowne Aduerbe
Pronowne } Coniunction } vndeclly
Verbe Preposition } ned.
Participle } Intercession

So Of the novvne.


NOVVNE IS the name
of a thyng that may bee seen, felt,
heard or understand. Is the name
of my hande in latine is Manus.
The name of an houle, is Do-
mus. The name of goodnessse is
Bonitas.

Of nownes some be substantives some be adiectives.
C A nowne substantive is, that standeth by hym selfe,
and requirereth not an other woord to be synned with
him, as Homo a manne, and it is declyned with one
article, as hic Magister, a master, or with twoo, as hic
& haec parens, a father or mother.

C Anowne adiective is, that can not stand by hym
selfe, but requirereth to be synned with an other woord,
as Bonus good, Pulcher faire. And it is declyned, ei-
ther with three terminations, as Bonus, bona, bonum,
or else with three articles, as Hic haec & hoc felix, happy,
hic & haec leuis, & hoc leue, lyght.

C A nowne substantive, either is proper to the thyng,
that it betokeneth, as Edouardus is my proper name,

An introduction of the
¶ it is common to me, as Homo is a common name
to all menne.

Numbers of novvnes.

In nouernes be two numbers, The syngulare and
the plurall. The syngulare speketh of one as
lapis, a stone. The plurall number speaketh of more
than one, as lapides, stones.

Cases of novvnes.

Nouernes be declyned with syre cases syngulare
& plurall. The nominatyue, The Genityue, the Da-
tive, the Accusatyue, the Vocatyue, and the Ablative.

The nominatyue case commeth before the verbe,
and answereth to this question who or what, as Ma-
gister docet, the maister teacheth.

The genitive case is knownen by this token of, and
answereth to this question, whose or whereof, as Do-
ctrina magistri, the learnyng of the maister.

The datyue case is knownen by this token to, and
answereth to this question, to whome, or to what, as Do-
librum magistro, I gyke a booke to the maister.

The accusatyue case foloweth the verbe, and an-
swereth to this question, whom, or what, as Amo ma-
gistrum, I loue the maister.

The vocatyue case is knownen by callynge or spe-
kyng to, as O magister, O maister.

The ablatyue case is commonly knownen by these
syngnes, in, with, through, for, from, by, and than, as
Cum magistro, With the maister.

Articles.

Articles be borrowed of the pronowne, and be thus
declyned.

eyght partes of speche.

Nō hic, hēc, hoc,	Nominatiō hi haēc,
Genitiuo huius,	Grō horum harū horum,
Datiuo huic,	Datiuo his,
Sin. { Actō hūc, hāc, hoc,	Actō hos has haēc,
{ Vocatiuo carer,	Vocatiuo carer.
{ Abltō hoc, hac, hoc,	Ablatiuo his.

Genders of novvnes.

Genders of nownes be. vti. the Masculine, the Feminine, the neuter, the common of two, the common of three, the doubtfull, and the Epicene.

The masculine gender, is declyned with this artycle hic, as hic vir, a manne.

The feminine gender is declyned with this artycle hēc, as hēc mulier, a worian.

The neuter is declyned with this article hoc, as hoc saxum, a stone.

The common of two is declyned with hic & hēc, as hic & hēc parens.

The common of three is declyned with hic hēc & hoc, as hic hēc & hoc felix.

The doubtfull gender is declyned with hic or hēc, as hic uel hēc dies, a dape.

The Epicene gendre is declyned with one artycle, vnder that one artycle, both kindes be signified, as hic passer, a sparowe, hēc aquila, an egle, both he & she,

The declensōns of novvnes,

There be fyue declensōns of nownes.

The first is, whan the genitiue and the datyue case syngular ende in a diphthong, the accusatiue in am, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablaciue in a,

An introduction of the
The nominatiue plural in a diphthong, the genitius
in arum, the datiuue in is, the accusatiue in as, the ba-
catiuue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiuue in is, as in
example

Nrō hēc musa.
Grō huius sīe.
Sing. { Datiuo huic sīe.
Actō hanc sām,
Vocatiuo o musa,
Ablīo ab hac musa,

Pl.

Nrō his musæ,
Grō harum musarum,
Datiuo his musis,
Accusatiuo has musas,
Vocatiuo o musæ,
Ablatiuo ab his musis.

The seconde is, whan the gentiue case syngular
endeth in i, the datiuue in o, the accusatiue in um, the
vocatiue so; the moſte partie lyke the nominatiue, the
ablatiuue in o. The nominatiue plurall in i, the genti-
ue in orum, the datiuue in is, the accusatiue in os, the
vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiuue in is, as
in example.

Nrō hic magister,
Grō huius ḡistri,
Sin. { Datiuo huic stro,
Actō hunc strum,
Vctō o magister,
Ablīo ab hoc stro,

Pl.

Nrō hi magistri,
Grō horum strorum,
Datiuo his magistris,
Accusatiuo hos ḡistros,
Vocatiuo o magistri,
Ablatiuo ab his ḡistros.

THERE IS TO be noted, that whan the Nomi-
natiue endeth in us, the vocatiue shall ende in e, as
Nominatiuo hic dominus, vocatiuo o domine. Except Filius,
that maketh o fili, and deus, that maketh o deus.
Whan the nominatiue endeth in ius, if it be a proper
name of a manne, the vocatiue shall ende in i, as no-
minatiuo hic Georgius, vocatiuo o Georgi.

Acto

eyght partes of speche.

NOTE ALSO that all nouenes of the neuter genet, of what declension so ever they be, haue the nominatiue, the accusatiue, and the vocatiue lyke in bothe numbers. And in the plurall nouenbe they eude all in A, as in example.

Sing.	Nrō hoc regnum, Grō huīs regni, Datiuo huic gno, Actō hoc regnū, Vocatiuo o regnū, Abtō ab hoc regno,	Plur.	Nrō hæc regna, Grō horū regnorum, Datiuo his regnis, Actō hæc regna, Vocatiuo o regna, Abtō ab his regnis.
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¶ Except ambo & duo, whiche make the neuter genet in o, and be thus declyned.

Pluralizer.	Nominatiuo ambo, amba, ambo, Genitiuo orum, arum, orum, Datiuo obus, abus, obus, Accusatiuo bos, bas, bo, Vocatiuo bo, bœ, bo Abtō obus, abus, obus.	Alpheusse duo.
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**¶ The thyde is, whan the genitiae case singular en-
deth in i, the dative in i, the accusatiue moste comon-
ly in em, and sometyme in im, and sometyme in bothe
the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablative in i,
sometyme in e, sometyme in bothe. The nominatiue
case plurallie in es, the genitiae sometyme in um, and
sometyme in ium, the dative in bus, the accusatiue in
es, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablative in
bus, as in example,**

B. I. A.

Nomina

An introduction of the



Sing.	Ntō hic lapis, Grō huius dis, Datiuo huic dī, Actō hunc deū, Vctō o lapis, Abltō ab hoc de,	Pl.	Nominatiuo hi lapides, Grō horum lapidum, Datiuo his lapidiibus, Accusatiuo hos lapides Vocatiuo o lapides, Abltō ab his lapidiibus.
Sin.	Ntō hic & hæc parēs, Genitiuo huius rētis Datiuo huic parenti. Actō hūc & hāc rem, Pl. Vocatiuo o parentis, Ablatiuo ab hoc & hac parente.		Ntō hi & hæ parentes, Grō horū & harū, tum, Driō his parentibus, Actō hos & has rentes, Vocatiuo o parentes, Ablatiuo ab his pa=rentibus.

The fowerth is, whan the genittue case syngulat endeth in us, the dattue in ui, the accusatiue in um, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in u. The nominatiue plurall in us, the genittue in uam, the datyue in ibus, the accusatiue in us, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in ibus, as in exaumple,

Sin.	Ntō hec manus, Grō huius, nus, Datiuo huic ui, Actō hanc num, Vocatiuo o nus, Abltō ab hac nu,	Pla.	Ntō hæ manus, Grō harum manuum, Datiuo his manibus, Accusatiuo has manus, Vocatiuo o manus, Abltō ab his manibus,
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The fifth is whan the genittue & the datyue case syngulat ende in ei, the accusatiue in em, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatyue in e. The nominatiue plurall in es, the genittue in erum, the datyue in ebus, the accusatiue in es, the vocatiue lyke the no-

eyght partes of speche.

minatiue the ablative in cbus, as in example.

Sin.	Ntō hic meridies, Genitiuo huius ei, Datiuo huic ei, Actō hunc em,	Plur.	Nominatiuo hi meridies, Gtō horum meridierum, Datiuo his meridiebus, Actō hos meridies,
	Vocatiuo o dies, Abltō ab hoc die,		Vocatiuo o meridies, Abltō ab his meridiebus.

The declinyng of adiectiues.

Anowne adiectiue of. iii. terminatpons is thus declyned.

Sing.	Ntō bonus, na, nū, Gtō boni, næ, ni. Datiuo bono, ç, o, Actō bonū, nā, nū,	Pl.	Ntō boni, bona, bona, Gtō bonorum, arū, orum, Datiuo bonis, Actō bonos, bonas, bona,
	Vctō bone, na, nū, Abltō bono, na, no,		Vocatiuo boni, bonæ, na, Ablatiuo bonis.

There be besides these certayn nownes adiectiues of an other maner of declynyng, whiche make the genitiue case syngular in ius o; ius, and the datyue in i, whiche be these that folowe with theyz compoundes.

Sing.	Ntō unus, a, um, Genitiuo unius, Datiuo uni, Actō unū, nā, nū,	Pl.	Nominatiuo uni, unc, una, Gtō unorum, arum, orum, Datiuo unis, Accusatiuo unos, nas, na,
	Vctō une, na, nū, Abltō uno, na, no,		Vocatiuo uni, unæ, una, Ablatiuo unis.

In lyke maner be declyned totus, solus, and also ullus, alius, alter, uter, & neuter, Excepte that thei syue laste reborsed lacke the vocatiue case.

Anowne

An introduction of the
3rd nofme adiective of the articles iusthus declined.

	Ntō hic hæc & hoc felix, Genituo huius felicis,	Nominatiuo hi & hætes, & hæc cia, Genituo horum harum & horum tium, Datiuo his felicibus, Actō hos & has ces & hec cia, Vocatiuo o ces & cia, Ablatiuo ab his felicis bus,
Sin.	Datiuo huic lici, Actō hunc hanc cem & hoc felix, Vocatiuo o felix, (Abltō ab hoc hac hoc ce uel ci,	Ntō hi & hæ tristes & hec tristia, Grō horum harū & ho- rum tristium, Datiuo his tristibus, Accusatiuo hos & has stes & hæc tia, Vctō o stis & o ste, Abltō ab hoc hac & hoc tristi,
Sing	Datiuo huic sti Actō hūc hāc tē, & hoc te, Vctō o stis & o ste, Abltō ab hoc hac & hoc tristi,	Ntō hi & hæ tristes & hec tristia, Grō horum harū & ho- rum tristium, Datiuo his tristibus, Accusatiuo hos & has stes & hæc tia, Vctō o es & o tristia, Ablatiuo ab his tristi- bus.

Comparisons of novynes.

Adiectives, whose signification maye encrease, or
be diminished, recepue comparison.

There be three degrees of comparisons.

The Positive

The Comparative,

And the Superlative.

The Positive betokeneth the thyngē absolutely
without excesse as durus, harde.

The

eyght partes of speche.

C The comparatiue exceedeth somewhat his positiuē in signification, as durior, harder: And it is formed, of the firste case of his positiuē, that endeth in i, by puttynge thereto or, and us, as of duri, hic & haec duriōr. Sc̄ hoc durius, of Tristi, hic & haec tristior, & hoc tristius, of Dulci, hic & haec dulcior & hoc dulcius.

C The superlatiue exceedeth his positiuē in the highest degree, as durissimus, hardest: And it is formed of the fyp̄th case of his positiuē that endeth in i, by puttynge thereto s, and simus, as duri durissimus, tristi tristissimus, dulci dulcissimus.

C From these general rules be excepted these that followe,

Bonus	Malus
Melior	Perior
Optimus.	Pessimus
Magnus	Parvus
Major	Minor
Maximus.	Minimus.
	Multus plurimus
	Multa plurima
	Multū plus plurimū

C And if the positiuē ende in r, the superlatiue is formed of the nominatiue case, by puttynge to rimus, as pulcher pulcherrimus.

C Also these nouenes endyng in lis, make the superlatiue by chaungyng is, into limus, as humilis humilius, similis simillimus, facilis facillimus, gracilis gracillimus, agilis agillimus, docilis docillimus.

C All other nouenes endyng in lis, do folowe the general rule afore goyng.

An introduction of the
S. Of the Pronovvne.

Pronowne is a parte of speche, muche
lyke a nowne, whiche is vsed in shewyng
or rehersyng.

CThere be. i. v. Pronownes, Ego, tu, sui,
ille, ipse, iste, hic, is meus, tuus, suus, noster,
uester, nostras, uestras.

CTo these may be added their compoundes, as ego-
met, rure, idem, and also Qui que quod.

CThese. viii. pronownes, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste,
hic, and is, be primitives, so called for bycause they be
not derived of other. And they be also called Demon-
stratives, bycause they shewe a thyng not spoken of
before.

CAnd these. vi. Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui, be rela-
tives, because they rehersse a thyng that was spoken of
before.

CThese. vii. Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras,
and uestras, be deriuatiues, for they be derived of their
primitives, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and uestri.

CThere belongeth to a pronowne, these. v. thynges,
Number, Case, and Gender, as are in a nowne, De-
clension, and Person, as here foloweth.

The declensions of pronovvnes.

CThere be fourte declensions of pronownes.

CThese. iii. Ego, Tu, Sui, be of the fyfthe declension,
and be thus declyned.

Nonni-

eyght partes of speche.

	Nominatiuo Ego,	Nominatiuo nos,
Sin.	Genitiuo mei,	Grō nostrū uel nostri,
	Datiuo mihi,	Datiuo nobis,
	Accusatiuo me,	Accusatiuo nos,
	Vocatiuo caret,	Vocatiuo caret,
	Ablatiuo a me,	Ablatiuo a nobis,
	Nominatiuo Tu,	Nominatiuo uos,
	Genitiuo tui,	Grō uestrū uel uestri,
Sing.	Datiuo tibi,	Datiuo uobis,
	Accusatiuo te,	Accusatiuo uos,
	Vocatiuo o tu,	Vocatiuo o uos,
	Ablatiuo a te,	Ablatiuo a uobis.
	Nominatiuo caret,	Nominatiuo caret,
	Genitiuo sui,	Genitiuo sui,
Sing.	Datiuo sibi,	Datiuo sibi,
	Accusatiuo se,	Accusatiuo se,
	Vocatiuo caret,	Vocatiuo caret,
	Ablatiuo a se,	Ablatiuo a se,

¶ These. vi. Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui, be of the. ii.
declension, and be thus declyned.

	Ntō iste ista istud,	Ntō isti iste ista,
	Genitiuo istius,	Grō istorū istorū istorū,
	Datiuo isti,	Datiuo istis,
Sing.	Actō istū istā istud	Actō istos istas ista,
	Vocatiuo caret,	Vocatiuo caret,
	Abltiō isto ista isto,	Ablatiuo istis.

¶ Ille is declyned lyke iste, and also ipse, excepte that
the neuter gendre in the nominatiue case, and in the
accusatiue case singular, maketh ipsum.

¶ Ntō hic, hēc, hoc, Grō huius, as afoze in the nowne.

¶ Nomis

An introduction of the

Sing.	Nominatiuo is ea id, Genitiuo eius, Datiuo ei, Actō cum eam id, Vocatiuo caret, Ablatiuo eo ea eo,	Pl.	Ntō i ee ea, Grō corū carū corū, Datiuo ihs uel eis, Actō eos eas ea, Vocatiuo caret, Ablatiuo ihs uel eis,
Sing	Ntō { qui { quæ { quod Grō cuius Datiuo cui Actō { quem { quam { quod Vocatiuo caret Abltō { quo { qua { uel qui { quo Plur.	Plur.	Ntō { qui { quæ { quod Grō { quorum { quarum { quorum Dtō quibus uel queis { quos Actō { quas { quæ Vocatiuo caret Abtō quibus s' queis

¶ Lykewyse quis and quid, be declyned, whether they be interrogatiues or indefinites.

¶ Where note that quid, is alwayes a substantiuе of the neuter gender.

¶ These. v. Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and uester, be of the. iii. Declension, and be declyned as nownes adiectiues of. iii. terminations, in this wyse.

Sin.	Ntō meus mea um, Grō mei meæ mei, Dtō meo meæ o. Pl.	Pl.	Ntō mei meæ mea, Grō meorū mearū orū, Datiuo meis, Actō medo meas mea, Vctō mei meæ mea, Ablatiuo meis.
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eyght partes of speche.

So is nositer, declyned, and riuis, sius, uester, except that these thre laste, do lacke the vocatyue case.

Nostras uestras and this nown cuias, be of the fourth declension, and be thus declyned.

Sin.	Plu.	Nrō hic & hæc no-	Nrō hi & hæ nostrates,
		stras & hoc te,	& hæc nostratia,
		Gtō huius tis,	Gtō horū harū horū tiū,
		Datiuo huic ti,	Datiuo his nostratibus,
		Actō hūc hæc	Actō nos & has strates,
		rem & hoc te,	& hæc nostratia,
		Vctō o n̄s & o te	Vctō o tes & o tia,
		Abtō ab hoc hac &	Abtō ab his nostratibus,
		hoc te uel ti,	

Here is to be noted, that nostras, uestras, and this nowne cuias, be called Gentiles, bycause they proprely betoken perteining to countreyes or nations, or secces or factions.

Apronowne hath thre persons.

The fyfte speaketh of hym selffe, as Ego, I, nos, we.

The seconde person is spoken to, as Tu, thou, uos, ye.

And of this person is also euery vocatyue case.

The thryde persone is spoken of, as Ille, he, illi, they.

And therfore all nownes, pronownes, and partici-
ples be of the thryde person.

Of a verbe.

VERBE is a parte of speche, declyned with mode and tense, betokenyng to do, as Amo, I loue: to suffer, as Amor, I am loued: or to be, as Sum, I am.

IOf verbes such as haue persons be cal-

C.ii. led per-

An introduction of the

Ied personalles, as Ego amo; Tu amas. And suche as
haue no persons, be called impersonalles, as Tædet
it yzketh, oportet, it behoueth.

COf verbes personalles there be v. kyndes, Actyng
Passyng, Scuter, Deponent, and Common.

CA verbe actyng endeth in o, as Amo, and by put-
tyng to r, may be a passiue, as Amor.

CA verbe passiue endeth in or, as Amor, and by put-
tyng away r, may be an actyng, as Amo.

CA verbe neuter endeth in o, or m, and can not take r
to make hym a passiue, as Curo I renne, Sum I am.

CA verbe deponent endeth in r, and yet in signification
is actyng, as Loquor uerbum, I speake a woode,
or neuter, as Glorior, I boste.

CA verbe common endeth in r, and in signification
is bothe actyng and passiue, as Osculore, I kyssle the,
Osculor a te, I am kyssed of the.

Modes.

CThere be vi. Modes. The Indicatyng, the
Imperatyng, the Optatyng, the Potencial, the
Subiunctyng, and the Infinityng.

CThe Indicatyng mode sheweth a reason true or
false, as Ego amo, I loue: orel asketh a question, as
Amas tu? Dooest thou loue.

CThe Imperatyng byddeth, or commaundeth, as
Ama, loue thou.

CThe Optatyng myssheth or desyreteth, with these si-
gnes, Would God, I praye God, or God graunt, as
Vtinam Amem, I praye God I loue.

CThe Potenciall mode is knownen by these sygnes
may, can, myght, would, shoulde, or ought, as amem,
I can or may loue,

eyght partes of speche.

CThese abtuncþue ioyneth sentences togþher, as
Cum amarem erā miser, whā I loued I was a wretched.

CThe Infinitiue signifieth dooing, susteyning, or
beyng, and hath neþher numbre, nor person, nor no-
minatiue case before hym, and is knownen commonly
by this sygne to, as Amare, to loue. Also whan twoo
verbes come togþher without any nominatiue case
betwene them, then the latet shall be the Infinitiue
mode, as Cupio discere, I desyre to leare.

CThere be moþerouer belongynge to the infinitiue
mode of verbes certayne boþces, called gerundes en-
dying in di, do, and dum, and haue boþe the actiue and
passiue signification, as amandi, of louing, or of being
loued, amando, in louyng or in being loued, amandum,
to loue or to be loued.

CThere be also perteynyng unto verbes two Supi-
nes, the one endyng in rum, whiche is called the firſte
Supine because it hath the signification of the verbe
actiue, as Eo amatum, I goo to loue. And the other in
ru, whiche is called the later supine because it hath for
the moþte parte the sygnification passiue, as Difficilis
amaru, Harde to be loued.

Tenses.

CThere be, v. Tenses or tymeſ. The preſente
tense, the preterpluperfet tense, the preterperfet,
the preterplusperfet, and the future tense.

CThe preſent tense ſpeaketh of the tyme that now is
as Amo. I loue.

CThe preterimperfecte tense ſpeaketh of the tyme
not perfectly paſte, as Amabam. I loued or dyd loue.

CThe preterperfet tense ſpeaketh of the tyme perfect
C.iii. ly past,

An introduction of the
ip past, with this signe haue, as Amaui, I haue loued.
¶ The p[re]terplusperfecte tense speketh of the tyme
more then perfectly passe, with this sygne habbe, as
Amaneram, I had loued.
¶ The future tense speketh of the tyme to come with
this signe, shall or wyl, as Amabo, I shall or wyl loue.

Persons.

¶ There be also in verbes.iii.persons, in bothe num-
bres, as Sing. Ego amo I loue, tu amas thou louest, ille
amat he loueth. Plur. Nos amamus we loue, uos amatis
ye loue, illi amant they loue.

Coniugations.

¶ Verbes haue.iii. Coniugations, whiche be kno-
wen after this maner.

¶ The fyfthe coniugation hath a, long before re, and
ris, as Amare, amaris.

¶ The seconde coniugation hath e, longe before re,
and ris, as Docere, doceris.

¶ The thirde coniugation hath e, shorte before re, and
ris, as Legera, legeris.

¶ The fourth coniugation hath i, long before re, and
ris, as Audire, audiris.

¶ Verbes in o, of the fower Coniugations, be
declyned after these examples.

¶ Amo, as, amauis, amare, amandi, do, dum, amatum, tu,
amans, amaturus, to loue.

¶ Doceo, doces, docui, cere, docendi, do, dum, doctum,
doctu, docens, docturus, to teache.

¶ Legio, legis, legi, gere, legendi, do, dum, lectum, lectu,
legens, lecturus, to reade.

¶ Audio, audis, audiui, audire, audiendi, do, dum, audi-
tum, auditu, audiens, auditurus, to here.

I loue

the eight parts of speech.

Indicative
mode the
present tenses
singular.

Habemus	habent.	beloueth.	habemus.	below, they have.
Amo	as,	at,	amamus	atis.
Doceo	es,	et,	docemus	mane
Lego	is,	it,	legimus	scens.
Audio	is,	it,	audimus	gunt,

The pres.
tenses
fecte tense
singular.

Amabam	I stound or dyd lone.
Docebam	tought.
Legebam	bas, bat. Plur. bamus, batis, bant.
Audiebam	read.

The pres.
terperfecte
tense sing.

Amaui	I haue loned.
Docui	tought.
Legi	isti, it. Plu. imus, istis, erunt uel ere.
Audiui	read.

The pres.
terpluper
fecte tense.
singular.

Amaueram	I had loned.
Docueram	tought.
Legeram	ras, rat. Plu. ramus, ratis, rant.
Audiueram	read.

The future
tense sing.

Amabo	I shall; wyl lone.
Docebo	bis, bit. Plur. bimus, bitis, bunt.
Legam	read.
Audiam	es, et, Plur. emus, etis, ent.

Imperatives
true mode
the present
tense sing.

Loue	loue he, or; loue we, or let hym loue, let vs loue.	Loue	loue they, or let them loue.
Ama	am et	amate	ament
Amato	amato	amemus	amarote
Teache	Teache he, or; Teache we, or thou let hym teache, let vs teache	Teache	Teache they, or let them teache.
Doce	doceat	doce	doceant
Docero	doceto	doccamus	doccrote
Lege	legat	Plura.	legire,
Legito	legito	legamus	legitote,

Audi

An introduction of the

Audi } audiat } audite } audiant
Audito } audito } auditore } audiunto
God graunt I loue.

Optative mode the present tenses singular. vti.

Amem, es, et. Plur. utinam, amemus, ametis, ament.

taught.

Doceam

reade.

Legam } as, at. Plur. utinam, amus, atis, ant.

hegre.

Audiam

Amarem } would god I loued.

taught.

Docerem } res, ret. Plur. utinam remus, retis, rent.

read.

Legerem

heard.

Audirem

Preter perfect tense. singular. vti.

Amauerim } I praye god I haue loued.

taught.

Docuerim } ris, rit. Plu. utinam, rimus, ritis, rint.

read.

Leguerim

hard.

Audiuerim

Preterplus perfect tense. singular. vti.

Amauissem } would god I had loued.

taught.

Docuissem } ses, set. Plur. utinam, semus, setis, sent.

read.

Leguisse

heard.

Audiuisse

Future tenses singular. vti.

Amauero } God graunt I loue hereafter.

taught.

Docuero } ris, rit. Plu. utin, rimus, ritis, rint.

reade.

Legero

heare.

Audiuko

3d. mode present tenses singular.

Amem, ames, amet. Plur. amemus, ametis, ament.

taught.

Doceam

reade.

Legam } as, at. Plu. amus, atis, ant.

heare.

Audiam

Amarem

221.2 cyglic partes of speche.

Preterim perfectes Singular.	Amarem Docerem Legerem Audirem	I myght or couelour. teache. res, ret. Plur. remus, retis, rent. reade. heare.
Preterper fecte tense Singular.	Amauerim Docuerim Legerim Audiuierim	I myght, shoud or ought to haue loued. taught. ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint. reade. heard.
Preterplu perfectens Singular.	Amauissem Docuissem Legissem Audiuissem	I myght, shoud or ought to had loued. taught. ses, set. Plur. semus, setis, sent. read. heard.
Futuretes lingu.	Amauero Docuero Legero Audiuero	I may or can loue hereafter. teache. ris, rit. Plu. rimus, ritis, rint. reade. heare.

when I loue.

Lödictque mode. pres. lingu. cum.	Amem, es, et. Plur. amemus, ametis, ament.	
	Doceam	teache.
	Legam	reade.
	Audiam	heare.
Preterim perfectes lingu. cum.	Amarem Docerem Legerem Audirem	Whan I loued or dyd loue. taught or dyd teache. res, ret. Plur. remus, retis, rent. reade or dyd reade. heard or dyd heare.
Preterper fecte tense lingu. cum.	Amauerim Docuerim Legerim Audiuierim	Whan I haue loued. taught. ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint. reade. heard.
Preterplu perfectes lingu. cum.	Amauissem Docuissem Legissem Audiuissem	Whan I had loued. taught. ses, set. Plur. semus, setis, sent. read. heard.

D

Ama-

An introduction of the

Future Sing. -um.	Amauero	Whan I shall o; wyl loue.
	Docuero	teache.
	Legero	Ris, rit. Plur rimus, ritis, rint.
	Audiuero	reade.

Infinitive mode pres. + present perfect tenses	Amare	To loue.
	Docere	teache.
	Legero	reade.
	Audiere	heare.

Pret. pres. etcetera plus than pluper- fect tense	Amauisse	To haue or had loued.
	Docuisse	to haue or had taught.
	Legisse	to haue or had read.
	Audiuisse	to haue or had heard.

Future tenses	Amaturum esse	To loue hereafter.
	Docturum esse	to teache hereafter.
	Lectorum esse	to reade hereafter.
	Auditurum esse	to heare in tyme to come.

Serundes. **Amandi** of louyng. do in louyng dū toloue.
Docendi of teaching do in teachyng dū to teache.
Legendi of readyng do in readyng dū to reade.
Audiendi of hearyng do in hearyng dū to heare.

Supines.	Amatum	To loue.	Amatu	To be loued.
	Doctum	to teache.	Doctu	to be taught.
	Lectum	to reade.	Lectu	to be read.
	Amatum	to heare.	Auditu	to be heard.

**Participles
present.** **Amans** **Louyng.**
Docens **Teachyng.**
Legens **Readyng.**
Audiens **Hearyng.**

Participle
Future.

{ Amaturus
Docturus
Lecturus
Auditurus

cyght partes of speche.
To loue or about to loue.
to teache or about to teache.
to reade or about to reade.
to heare or about to heare.

Here before we declyne any verbes in or. for sup-
plyeng of maner tenses, lackinge in all suche
verbes, we muste leare to declyne this
verbe Sum, in this wypse.

Indicatiue
mode pres.
lente tense.
singular.
Præteritum
pl. s. m.
Præterper
lente tense
Præterplus
perfectiue
singular.
Futuretēs
singular.

V M, es, fui, esse, futurus.

Sum I am, es, est. Plur. sumus, estis, sunt.

Eram, I was, eras, erat. Plur. eramus, eratis, erant.

Fui, I haue ben, fuisti, fuit. Plur. fuimus, fuistis, fue-

runt uel fuere.

Fueram, I had ben, fueras, fuerat. Plur. fueramus,

fueratis, fuerant.

Ero. I shall o; wyll be, eris, erit. Plural, erimus, eris-

tis, erunt.

Impera-
tive mode
present tēs
singular.
Optative
mode pres.
sing. vbi.
Præteritum
pl. s. m. vbi.

Sis

Es

Esto

Sim.

Essem;

Fuerim,

Fuissem,

{ be thou sit

{ Plur. Simus este

{ esto

{ estote

{ sit, Plur. sumus, suntis, sunt.

{ essem, esset. Plur. essemus,

{ essetis, essent.

{ Fuerim, I haue ben, ris, rit. Plur. fuerimus,

{ fueritis, fuerint.

{ Fuissem, Wolde god I had bene, fuissestis, fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

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Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

mus, fuissestis,

fuissest.

et.

Plur. fuisse-

An introduction of the

Fuero, God graunt I be hereafter, fueris, fuerit, Plur.
sing. vtm.

Potentia!
mode pres.
sent tēs sin
Preterim-
perfectes.
Singular.

Preterper
fecte tense.
singu. vti.

Preterplu-
gfecte tense.
sing. vtin.

Future tēs
sing. vtm.

Coniunctive
mode pres.
sing. cum.
Preterim-
pf. sin. cum.
Preterper-
fecte tense.
singu. cum

Preterplu-
gfecte tense
singu. cum.

Future tēs
singu. cum.

Sim, I may oꝝ can be, sis sit, Plu. simus, sitis sint,

Essem, I myght oꝝ coulde be, esse, esset. Plur. essemus,
essetis, essent.

Fuerim, I myght shulde oꝝ ought to haue ben, fueris,
fuerit. Plur. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Fuissem, I myght shulde oꝝ ought to had bene, fuisse,
fuisset. Plu. fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissest.

Fuero, I maye be hereafter, fueris, fuerit. Plura, fueri-
mus, fueritis, fuerint.

Sim, Whan I am, sis, sit, Plural, simus, sitis, sint.

Essem, Whan I was, ses, set. Plur. semus, setis, sent.

Fuerim, Whan I haue ben, fueris, fuerit. Plur.
fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Fuissem, Whan I had bene, fuisse, fuisset. Plura, fuisse-
mus, fuissetis, fuissest.

Fuero, Whan I shall oꝝ wyll be, fueris, fuerit, Plurali.
fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive
mode presc̄t }
a imperfect } Esse, to be. fect & p̄ter } Fuisse. { oꝝ had
tense. } pluperfect. } be n.

Future tense, Fore uel futurum esse, to be hereafter

Verbes

eyght parties of speche.

Verbes in or of the fourre conjugations be
declyned after these examples.

Amor, aris uel are, amatus sum uel fui, amari, amatus, amādus.
Doceor, ris uel cere, doctus sū uel fui, doceri, doctus, docēdus.
Legor, getis uel gete, lectus sum uel fui, legi, lectus, legendus.
Audior, ditis uel ire, auditus sū uel fui, audiri, ditus, audiēdus.

Indicatiue mode pre-
sent tense.
singular.

The pte-
rimepre-
fecte tense.
singular.

The pte-
terperfecte
tense sing.

The pte-
terpluper-
fecte tense.
Syngular.

The future
tense. syng.

Amor aris, uel are, atur, I am loued.
Doceor, eris, uel ere, etur. I am taught.
Legor, eris, uel ere, itur, Plu. mur, mini, tur.
Audior, iris, uel ire, itur. I am read.
Amabar I was loued.
Docebar taught.
Legebar baris, uel bare, batur. Plu. bamur, mini, tur.
Audibar read.
heard.

Amatus I haue ben loued.
Doctus taught.
Lectus sum uel fui,
Auditus read.
heard. tus es uel fuisti, tus est uel
fuit. Plur. ti sumus uel iimus,
ti estis uel istis, ti sūt fuerunt
uel fuere.

Amatus I had ben loued.
Doctus taught.
Lectus eram uel fueram
Auditus read.
heard. tus eras l' fueras, t^o erat
uel fuerat. Plu. ti eramus
uel fueramus, ti eratis l'
fueratis, ti erat l' fuerant

Amabor I shall or wyll be loued.
Docebors besis uel ere, birur, bimur, bimini, buntur.
taught.
read.
Legar eris uel ere, etur. Plur. emur, emini, entur.
Audiar heard.

An introduction of rhe

Imperas	Wethous	Iet hym loued.	Iet vs be loued.	be ye loued.	Iet them be loued.
spue mode					
present tēs					
Singular.					
	Ainare	2 ametur	2 Plu. emur	amini 2 entur	2
	Amator	3 amator		aminor 3 antor	3
	Docere	2 Doceatur		cemini 2 ceantur	2
	Doceror	3 Doceror	Plur. amur,	minor 3 centor	3
	Legere	2 legatur		gemini 2 gantur	2
	Legitor	3 legitor	Plur. amur,	minor 3 guntor	3
	Audire	2 audiatur		imini 2 antur	2
	Auditor	3 auditor	Plur. iamur,	iminor 3 untor	3

God graunt I be loued.

Optative	Amer,	eris uel erc, etur.	Plur. emur, emini, entur.
mode the			
present tēs			
Singu. vti.			
	Docear		taught.
	Legar	2 aris, are, atur.	Plu. amur, amini, antur.
	Audiar		read.

Peterim.	Amarer	Wolde god I were loued.
perfectens		taught.
Singular.	Docerer	eris uel erc, etur.
	Legerer	Plu. remur, remini, rentur.
	Audirer	read.
		heard.

Peterper	Amatus	wolde god I haue ben loued.
Futre tense.	Doctus	sim uel fuerim, sis uel fueris, tus sit uel fue-
Singu. vti.	Lectus	rit. Plurali. ti simus uel fuerimus, ti sitis uel
	Auditus	fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.

Peterplus	Amatus	wolde god I had ben loued.
Futre tense.	Doctus	essem uel fuisset, tus esses 2 fuisses, tus esset
Singu. vti.	Lectus	uel fuisset. Pl. ti essemus uel fuissetus, ti es-
	Auditus	setis uel fuissetis, ti essent uel fuissent.

Future tēs	Amatus	God graunt I be loued hereafter.
Singu. vti.	Doctus	ero uel fuero, tus eris uel fueris, tus erit uel
	Lectus	fuerit. Plur. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis
	Auditus	uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.

J may

cyght partes of speche.

Potentiall
mode pres-
sent tēs sin-

Amer, eris uel ere, etur. Plu. emur, emini, entur.
Docear, taught.
Legar, taught.
Audiar, heard.

Preterima
perfect tēs
singular.

Amarer, I wolde shoulde or ought to be loued.
Docerer, taught.
Legerer, read.
Audirer, heard.

Preterper-
fecte tense
Singular.

Amatus, I wolde shoulde or ought to haue ben loued.
Doctus, sim uel fuerim, tus sis uel fueris, tus sit uel
fuerit. Plurali. ti sin us uel fuerimus, ti sitis
uel fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.
Lectus, fuerit. Plurali. ti sin us uel fuerimus, ti sitis
uel fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.
Auditus, fuerit. Plurali. ti sin us uel fuerimus, ti sitis
uel fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.

Preterplus
perfecte tense
Singular.

Amatus, I wolde shoulde or ought to had ben loued.
Doctus, essem uel fuisssem, tus esses uel fuisses, tus es-
set uel fuisset. Plu. ti essemus uel fuisssemus, ti
essetis uel fuissetis, ti essent uel fuissent.
Lectus, fuerit. Plurali. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis
uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.
Auditus, fuerit. Plurali. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis
uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.

Futuretēs
Singular.

Amatus, I may or can be loued hereafter.
Doctus, ero uel fuero, tus eris uel fueris, tus erit uel
fuerit. Plur. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis
uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.
Lectus, fuerit. Plurali. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis
uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.
Auditus, fuerit. Plurali. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis
uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.

Confectum
mode pres.
sing. cum.

Amer, eris uel ere, etur. Plu. emur, emini, entur.
Docear, taught.
Legar, read.
Audiar, heard.

Preterima-
perfect tēs
singular.

Amarer, Whan I was loued.
Docerer, taught.
Legerer, read.
Audirer, heard.

Amazas

An introduction of the

Preterper
fecte tense.
Singu.cum.

Amatus whan I haue ben loued.
Doctus sim uel fuerim, tus sis uel fueris, tus sit uel
Lectus fuerit. Plurali. ti sin us uel fuerimus, ti sintis
Auditus uel fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.

Preterplu
perfectes
Singu.cum.

Amatus whan I had ben loued.
Doctus essem uel fuissēm, tus esses uel fuisses, tus es-
Lectus set uel fuisset. Plur. ti essemus uel fuissēmus, ti
Auditus essetis uel fuissetis, ti essent uel fuissent.

Futuretes
Singu.cum.

Amatus whan I shall or wyll be loued.
Doctus ero uel fuerō, tus eris uel fueris, tus erit uel
Lectus fuerit. Plur. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis
Auditus uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.

Infinitive
mode pres.
Preterum:
perfectes

Amari to be loued.
Doceri to be taught.
Legi to be read.
Audiri to be heard.

Preterper
fecte + pres
ceptiplus
fecte tense.

Amatum To haue or had ben loued.
Doctum to haue or had ben taught.
Lectum esse uel fuisse.
Auditum to haue or had ben read.
to haue or ha- den heard.

Futuretes

Amatum iri uel amandum esse to be loued hereafter.
Doctum iri uel docendum esse taught hereafter.
Lectum iri uel legendum esse read hereafter.
Auditum iri uel audiendum heard hereafter.

Participle
Preterit.

Amatus Loued.
Doctus taught.
Lectus Participle fut.
Auditus read.
heard.

Amandus To be loued
Docendus hereafter
Legendus taught.
Audiendus read.
heard.
Possum

eyght partes of speche.

Possum, potes, potui, posse, potens. to may or can.
 Volo, uis, uolui, uelle, uolendi, do, dum, supinis
 carer, uolens. to wyll.
 Nolo, nonuis, nolui, noile, nolendi, do, dum, sup.
 caret, nolens. to nyll.
 Malo, mauis, malui, malle, malendi, do, dum, sup.
 caret, malens. to haue lycesser.
 Edo, es uel edis, edi, edere uel esse, edendi, do, diū,
 esum, esu, edens, ciu. as. to eate.
 Fio, fis, factus sū, fieri, factus, faciend°, to be made.
 Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum,
 latum, latu, ferens, latus. to beare or to suffer.
 Feror, ferris, latus sum I'fui, ferti, latus, ferendus.
 to be borne or suffered.

Indicative
mode pre-
sent tens.

Singular.

Pretorius
perfectes

Singular.

P	Possū pores potest,	Volo, uis, uult,	Nolo nōuis nōuult	Malo mauis mauult	Edo, edis I'es, edit	Fio, fis, fit, (I'est,	Fero, fers, fert,	Feror, ferris, fert	uel res	possam? potesis possūt.	Volumus, uultis, uolunt.	Nolum? nōuultis nolūt.	Malum? mauultis malūt.	Edim?, editis I'estis, edūt.	Fimus, fitis, fiunt.	Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.	Ferimur ferimini feritur

P	Poteram	Volebam	Nolebam	Maiebam	Edebam	Fiebam	Ferebam	Ferebar	Caris uel bare	as, at. Plur. amus, atis, ant.	batur, Pl. batur, mini, tur.

E

Potus

An introduction of th

Princip.
tacit tens.

Singular.

Exterplu.
perfect tcs
sing.

Futurites
sing.

Impera.
tive mode

Potui
Volui
Nolui
Malui
Edi
Tuli

Factus
Latus

Potueram
Volueram
Nolueram
Malueram
Ederam
Tuleram

Factus
Latus

Potero, ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, runt.

Volam
Nolam
Malam
Edam
Fiam
Feram

Ferar

Possū

Volo

isti, it. Plur. imus, istis, erunt uel ere.

sum uel sui, tus es uel fuisti, tus est uel fu-
it. Plural. ti sumus uel fuimus, ti etis uel
fuistis, ti sunt fuerunt uel fuere.

ras, rat. Plur. ramus, ratis rant.

eram uel fuerā, tus eras uel fueras, tus erat
uel fuerat. Plur. tieramus uel fueramus, ti
eratis uel fueratis, ti erant uel fuerant.

es. et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.

retis r^{et}ur. Plur. remur, remini, rentar.

have none imperative mode.

Noli

eyght partes of speche.

Singular.	Noli	Pl.	Nolite
	nolito		edite
Optative mode the present tēs sing. vein.	Es esto	Fito	estote
	ede edito		edito
Pretens; lecte tens. sing. vni.	Fitoru,	Fitos	fite
	Fito		Fitore
Pretens; lecte tens. sing. vni.	Fer	Ferat	Ferte
	ferto		fertote
Optative mode the present tēs sing. vein.	Ferre	Feratur	feramur
	fertor		ferimini
Pretens; lecte tens. sing. vni.	Possum	Fiant	Ferat
	Volim		Fiunto
Optative mode the present tēs sing. vein.	Nolim	Ferant	Ferant
	Malim		Ferūto
Optative mode the present tēs sing. vein.	Edam	feramur	ferimini
	Fiam		Ferātor
Optative mode the present tēs sing. vein.	Feram		feriminor
	Ferar, feraris	Ferare feratur.	Ferātor
Pretens; lecte tens. sing. vni.	Possem		feratur.
	Vellem		Pl. feramur, amini, antur.
Optative mode the present tēs sing. vein.	Nolle	Ferem	Possem
	Mallem		Fierem
Optative mode the present tēs sing. vein.	Ederem	Ferrem	Ferrem
	Es, et.		Ferrem
Optative mode the present tēs sing. vein.	Essem		Ferrem
	Fierem		Ferrem
Optative mode the present tēs sing. vein.	Ferrem		Ferrem
	Fertereris		Ferrem
Optative mode the present tēs sing. vein.	Potuerim	Ferem	Ferrem
	Voluerim		Ferrem
Optative mode the present tēs sing. vein.	Noluerim		Ferrem
	Maluerim		Ferrem
Optative mode the present tēs sing. vein.	Ederim		Ferrem
	Tulerim		Ferrem
			E.ij.
			Factu.

An introduction of the

{ Factus sim uel fuerim, tu sis uel fueris, tu sit uel
 { Latus fuerit. Plura. ti simus uel fuerimus, ti sint
 uel fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.

Preterplus
 perfect tense
 sing. vti.

{ Potuissem
 Voluissem
 Noluissem
 Maluissem
 Edissem
 Tulissem
 ses, set. Plur. semus, setis, sent.

{ Factus essem uel fuisset, tu es essemus uel fu-
 { Latus isset uel fuisset. Plura. ti essemus uel fu-
 issemus, ti essetis uel fuissetis, ti essent
 uel fuissent.

Futuretēs
 sing. vti.

{ Potuero
 Voluero
 Noluero
 Maluero
 Edero
 Tulero
 ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.

{ Factus ero uel fuero, tu eris uel fueris, tu e-
 { Latus rit uel fuerit. Plura. ti erimus uel fueri-
 mus, ti eritis uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fu-
 erint.

**The Potential and the Subiunctive mode be so-
med and coniugated or varied lyke the Optative.**

Infinitive
 mode pres.
 & preterum-
 perfect tēs

{ Posse
 Velle
 Nolle
 Malle
 Edere uel esse
 Ferre

Preterper-
 fect and
 preterplus-
 perfect.

{ Potuisse
 Voluisse
 Noluisse
 Maluisse
 Edisse
 Tulisse

Future.

Esurum
 Laturum esse
 Fieri

cyght partes of speche.

{ Fieri
{ Ferri

{ Preterfecte & { Factum esse uel fuisse,
{ Preterpluperfect. { Latum esse uel fuisse,

Preter-
present.
Preter-
tense.

{ Factum iri uel faciendum esse.
{ Latum iri uel ferendum esse.

Future

Eo and quo make ibam and quibam in the preterim-
perfect tense of the indicative mode: and ibo & quibo
in the future tense, and in all other modes and tenses
are variedlyke verbes in o, of the fowrth coniuga-
tion, sauynge that they make the gerundes: Eundi,
do, dum. Quicundi, do, dum.

¶ Of the preterperfect tense of the Indicatyue mode
be fourmed the preterpluperfect tens of the same mode.
The preterperfecte tense, the preterpluperfecte tense,
and the future tense of the optatyue mode, the poten-
cial mode, and the Subiunctyue mode. The preterp-
fecte and pluperfect tense of the infinityue mode, as of
Amaui, are fourmed amauerā, amauerim, amauisse, ama-
uero, amauisse. ram, rim, & ro, by chaungyng i, in so e,
sem, & se, keppynge i syll.

Fourming
of tenses.

¶ Impersonals be declyned in the boyce of the third
person throught out all modes and tenses, as Delectat,
delectabat, Decet, decebat, and haue commonly before
their englyshe this sygne it, as It delitech me to rede,
Delectat me legere.

C.iii.

¶

An introduction of the
S^E OF A P A R T I C I P L E.

P A R T I C I P L E is a parte of speche, de-
rived of a verbe, & taketh part of a nōwae
as gendre & case, partie of a verbe, as tense
and signification: and parte of bothe, as
number and figure.

¶ A participle bath. iiii. tenses, the p̄es-
ter, the future in r̄us, and the future in d̄us.

¶ A participle of the present tense hath his englyſſe
endyng in yng, as louyng, & his latine in anz, o; ens,
as Amans, docens: And it is fowrmēd of the pretētis
perfect tense, by chaungyng b̄am, into ens, as Amab̄i,
amans, Audiebam audiens,

¶ A participle of the future in r̄us, betokeneth to do
lyke the infinitive mode of the actyue voyce, as Amar-
turus to loue or about to loue. And it is fowrmēd of the
later supyne, by puttynge to r̄us, as Doctu, docturus.

¶ A participle of the p̄etēt tense, hath his englyſſe
endyng in d, t, o; n, as loued, taught, slayne, and his
latyn endeth in sus, sus, xus, as Amarus, uisus, nexus,
and one in uus, as morruus. And it is fowrmēd of the la-
ter supyne, by puttynge to s, as Lectu lectus.

¶ A participle of the future in d̄us, betokeneth to suf-
fer lyke the infinitive mode of the passyue voyce, as
Amandus to be loued. And it is fowrmēd of the geny-
tyue case of the participle of the p̄esent tense, by chan-
gyng tis, into d̄us, as Legentis legendus. And it is al-
so found to have the signification of the p̄esent tense,
as Legendis ueteribus proficis, In reeadyng olde au-
thours thou doest profit.

cyght partes of speche.

¶ Of a verbe active, and of a verbe neuter, whiche
hath the supines, come, ii. participles, one of the p̄se-
sent tense, and an other of the future in dus, as of Amo-
cōmeth amans, amaturus, or Curro, currens, cursurus,

¶ Of a verbe passive whose active hath the supines,
come, ii. participles, one of the p̄ter tense, & an other
of the future in dus, as of amor, cōmeth amatus, aman-
dus.

¶ Of a verbe deponent cōmeth, iii. participles, one
of the present tense, one of the p̄ter tense, and an o-
ther of the future in dus, as of Auxilior, auxilians, auxi-
liatus, auxiliaturus. And if the verbe deponent gouern
an accusatiue case after him, it may fouyme also a par-
ticle in dus, as of Loquor, loquendus.

¶ Of a verbe cōmon commeth, iii. participles, as of
Largior, cōmeth largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiēdas.

¶ Participles of the present tense, be declyned lyke
nōnes adiectiues with iii. articles, as hic hēc & hoc
Amans.

¶ Participles of other tenses be declyned lyke nō-
nes adiectiues of iii. dpuers endynges, as Amaturus,
Amas, Amandus, &c.

¶ OF AN ADVERBE

N ADVERBE is a parte of speche,
topned to the verbes to declare his signifiac-
tion.

¶ Adverbes some be of tyme, as Hodie,
cras, Iohim, aliquando.

¶ Some of place, as Vbi, ibi, hic istic, illuc, intus, foris.

¶ Some

An introduction of the

Some of number, as Semel, bis, ter, quater.

Some of order, as Inde, deinde, denique, postremo.

Some of askyng or doubtyng, as Cur, quare, unde,
quorsum, num, numquid.

Some of calling, as Heus, o, elodus.

Some of assyning, as Certe, nat, profecto, sane, scilicet, licet, esto.

Some of denying, as Non, haud, iniuste, nequaquam.

Some of sweryng, as Pol, ædepol, hercule, medius fidius.

Some of exhortyng, as Eia, age, agedum.

Some of flatteryng, as Sodes, amabo.

Some of forbyddyng, as Ne.

Some of wylshyng, as Vtinam, si, osi, o.

Some of gathering together, as Simul, una, pariter,
non modo, non solum.

Some of partyng, as Scorsim, sigillatim, uicatim.

Some of choosyng, as Potius, imo.

Some of a thynge not synished, as Penc, ferre, nix, mo-
do non.

Some of shewyng, as En, ecce.

Some of doubtyng, as Forsan, forsan, fortassis, for-
tasse.

Some of chaunce, as Forte, fortuito.

Some of lykenesse, as Sic, sicut, quasi, cetera, tanquam, uelut.

Some of quality, as Bene, male, doctre, fortiter.

Some of quantity, as Multum, parum, minimum, pau-
lulum.

Some of comparison, as Tam, quam, magis, minus, max-
ime.

Certaine aduerbes be compared, as Doctre, doctri-
us, doctissime, Fortiter, fortius, fortissime. Prope, pro-
pius, proxime.

cyght partes of speche.

SO OF A CONIVNCTION.

CONIVNCTION is a parte
of speche, that toyngeth the woordes, and
sentences together.

Of coniunctions, some be copula-
tives, as Et, q; quoq; atq; nec, neq;

Some disjunctives, as Aut, ue, uel,
seu, siue.

Some discretives, as Sed, quidem, autē, uero, at, ast,

Some causales, as Nam, namq; enim, etenim, quia,
ut, quod, quando, quum.

Some conditionalles, as Si, sin, modo, dum, dum-
modo.

Some exceptives, as Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, pterq;

Some interrogatyues, as Ne, an, uerum, necne,
anne, nonne.

Some illatives, as Ergo ideo, igitur, quare, itaq; proin.

Some aduersattives, as Etsi, quanquam, quis, licet.

Some redditives to the same, as Tamen, attamē.

Some electives, as Quam, ac, atq;

Some diminutives, as Saltē, uel.

SO OF A PREPOSITION.

PREPOSITION is a parte of speche
moste comonly sett before other partes
in apposition, as Ad patrem, o; in compo-
sition, as Indoctus.

These prepositions folowing serue to
the accusatiue case.

I.i.

Ad

An introduction of the

Ad	to,	Extra without,	Post after
Apud	at,	Intra within,	Trans <small>on the side</small>
Ante	before	Inter between,	Ultra beyond,
Aduersus	{ agaynst	Infra beneath	Præter besyde
Aduersū	{	Iuxta besyde	Supra above
Cis	{ on this side	Ob. soz.	Circiter about
Citra	{	Pone behynd	Vix; vntyl
Circum	{ about	Per by oꝝ through	Secus by
Circa	{	Prope nigh	Versus toward
Contra	agaynst	Propter soz.	Penes { in the
Erga	toward	Secundum after	{ power.

¶ where note that uersus, is sette after his casuall
woode, as Londonium uersus, Towarde London. And
lykewyse may penes be set also.

¶ These prepositions folowinge, serue to the abla-
tive case.

A	{	from oꝝ
Ab	{	fro
Abs	{	fro
Cum	with	
Coram	before oꝝ	
Clam	presently	
De	{	
E	{ of oꝝ fro	
Ex.	{	

Pro	soz
Præ	before oꝝ in comparison
Palam	openly
Sine	{ without
Absq;	{
Tenus	vntill oꝝ unto.

¶ where note that if the casuall woode beyned with
tenus, be the plurall number, it shal be putte in the ge-
nitius case and be sette before tenus, as Aurium tenus,
Up to the eares.

¶ These

eyght partes of speche.

CThese prepositions following serue to bothe cases,
as In, with this signe to, to the ablative case, as
In urbem, into the city.

In, without this sygne to, to the ablative, as

In te spes est, my hope is in the.

Sub noctem, a lyttell before nyght.

Sub iudice lis est, the matter is betwix the iudge.

Super lapidem, vpon a ston.

Super viridi fronde, vpon grene leaues

Subter terram, vnder the earthe.

Subter aqua, vnder the water.

SO OF AN INTERICTION



IN INTERICTION is a parte of
speche, whiche betokeneth a passion of the
mynde, vnder an imperfect voyce.

Some are of myght, as Euox, uah,

Some of soowle: as Heu, hei,

Some of Dzebe, as Atar.

Some of maruaizing, as Pape.

Some of disoeyng, as Hem, uah,

Some of Chumming, as Apage.

Some of praplyng, as Euge,

Some of scorning, as Hui,

Some of exclamation, as Proh deum atque homini
fidem. O.

Some of cursing, as Vxi, malum,

Some of laughing, as Hah, ha, he,

Some of calling, as Echo, oh, io, ferns . o .

Some of silence, as Au, And such other.

50 GODLY LESSONS

for Chyldren.



T IS THE FYRST

poynte of wysedome, to knowe
thy selfe,

Primus est sapientia gradus te ipsum
noscere,

feare of the Lord, is the begyn-
nyng of wysedome.

Initium sapientiae timor domini.

There is no manne that synneth not.

Non est homo qui non peccet.

If we saye we be fautelesse we deceyue our selues, and
truthe is not in vs.

Si dixerimus peccatum uon habemus, nos ipsos fallimus,
& ueritas in nobis non est.

So God loued the worlde, that he gaue his only be-
gotten soonne, that none whiche beleueth in hym,
huld perisshē, but entoye cuerlassyng lyfe.

Sic deus dilexit mundū, ut filium suum unigenitū darer, ut
omnis qui credit in eum, non pereat, sed habeat uitam
æternam.

Christe is the lambe of God, whiche taketh away the
synnes of the worlde.

Christus est agnus dei, qui tollit peccata mundi.

There is none other naime vnder heauen, giuen unto
menne, by the whiche we must be saued.

Non est aliud nomen sub cœlo datum hominibus, in quo
oporteat non faluos fieri.

He that hath my commandmentes, and kepereth theim,
it is he that loueth me.

Qui

Godly lessons for children.

Qui habet precepta mea, & seruat ea, ille est qui diligit me.
Ye be my frēdes, if ye do what so ever I comand you.
Vos amici mei estis, si feceritis quæcumque ego præcipio
vobis.

I gyue you a newe commandement, to loue eche o-
ther, as I haue loued you.

Præceptum nouum do vobis ut diligatis munus, sicut di-
lexi uos.

Not the herers of the lawe be iuste before god, but they
that expresse the lawe in theyz workes, shall be coun-
ted iuste.

Non qui audiunt legem iusti sunt apud deum, sed qui le-
gem factis exprimunt, iusti habebuntur.

Honour thy father and mother, that thou mayest doo
well, and lyue long vpon the earthe.

Honora patrem & matrem, ut bene tibi sit, & sis longeius
in terra.

Be subiect to the kyng, as to the moste excellent, and
to his deputies, whiche be sent of hym.

Regi subditi estote tanquam precellenti, & præsidibus ut
qui ab eo mittantur.

Dooe reverence to age.

Coram cano capite alsiurge.

Thou shalte not hurte no wydowe, ne none that is
fatherlesse.

Viduez & pupillo non nocebis.

Thou shalt vpprayed no straungler.

Aduenç non exprobrabis.

Nothyng is gyuen more truely to Chistie, than that
that is gyuen to the poore.

Nihil uerius datur Christo, q[uod] quod egenis confertur.

Godly lessons for children.

Se not whā thou givest, haue an eie whā thou takest.

Da cecus, accipe oculatus.

A good conscience, is a sure defence.

Murus cneus sana conscientia.

We sindeede, as thou doonest pretendē.

Quod uideri uis esto.

It is trewe honour to be worshyped for vertue.

Verus honor est venerari ob virtutem.

It is trewe glory, to be well reported for vertue.

Vera gloria est bene audire ob virtutem.

It is trewe nobislytie to be lyke in conditpons to the
good parentes.

Vera nobilitas est, bonis parentibus esse moribus similis.

It is trewe power to haue many whome thou mayste
doo for.

Vera potentia est, habere multos quibus probe consular.

There is no stronger defence, than faythfull frendes.

Nullum potentias fidelitatem, quam amici fideles.

Frendeshyppe is the saunce of lyfe.

Sal uitz amicitia.

There is no true frenshyp but emong good menne.

Vera amicitia non est nisi inter bonos.

Pleasure is the bayte of myschiefes,

Voluptas malorum esca.

Memory is made weake with delicates.

Memoria delitijs coeruatur.

Dyuerse meates be nopsome to man, but dyuers sau-
ces more nopsome.

Varietas ciborum homini pestilens, pestilentior condic-
torum.

Myne is popson to the synewes, and the destruction
of memore.

Vinum

eyght partes of speche.

Vinum nervorum venenum & memoris mors est.

Saye garmentes prouoke to pypde.

Culta uestimenta sun instrumenta superbiz.

Be not affhamed to learne thynges that thou knowest not.

Quic ignoras ne pudeat querere.

Learne of fooles to be moxe ware.

Ex stultis disce quo sis cauior.

Learne of wypse men that tholl mayest be the better.

Ex sapientibus disce quo sis melior.

Tyme ought to be moche sette by.

Magno aestimandum tempus.

Truthe is the doughter of tyme.

Veritas temporis filia.

A trew man is beleued, yea though he lyfe.

Veraci creditur & mentienti.

A lyter is not beleued, though he swere.

Mendaci non creditur ne iurato quidem.

Let no daye scape without psonette.

Nullus prætereat sine linea dies.

THE CONCORDES of latyn speche.

By the due syning of woordes in construction, it is to be understande, that in latyn speche there be. iii. concordes. The first betwene the nominatiue case and the verbe. The second betwene the substantiue and the adiectiue. The third betwene the antecedent and the relatiue.

Now han an englysshis gauen to be made in latyn,
Iohse

The construction of the

look out the principall verbe. If there be mo verbes
then one in a sentence, the fyrist is the principall verbe,
except it be the infinitive mode, or haue before it a re-
latyue, as that, whome, whiche; or a coniunction, as
ur that, cum whan, si lf, or such other.

Coxhan ye haue found the verbe, aske this question
whoo, or what, and that wodeth that answereth to the
question, shalbe the nominatiue case to the verbe.
Whiche nominatiue case shal in making and construi-
ng latyne, be sette before the verbe, excepte in askyng
a question, and then the nominatiue is sette after the
verbe or after the sygne of the verbe, as Amas eu; lo-
uest thou? Venit ne rex? Doeth the kyng come?

The fyrist concorde.

Ca verbe personall agreeeth with his nominatiue
case, in number and person, as The mayster redeth &
pe regard not, Praeceptor legit, uos uero negligitis.

Cwhere note that the first person is more worthy
then the seconde, and the seconde more worthy than
the third.

CMany nominatiue cases singular with a contun-
tion copulatiue commyng betwene them, wyl haue a
verbe plurall, whiche verbe plurall, shall agre in per-
son, with the nominatiue case of the mooste worthy per-
son, as I and thou be in saueguardz. Ego sumus in
tuto. Thou and thy father are in scoperidie. Tu & pa-
ter periclitamini. Thy father and thy maister hauesent
for the, Pater & praecceptor accersunt te.

Cwhen a verbe commeth betwene two nominatiue
cases of dyuers numbers, the verbe may indifferently
accorde with eyther of thepm, so that they be bothe of
one persone, as Amantium irę amoris redintegratio est.

At he

eyght parties of speche.

The falling out of louers is a renewyng of loue. Quid enim nisi uora supersunt & fo; what remayneth sauynge onely prayers.

The seconde concorde.

When ye haue an adiectiue, aske this question who or what, and that that answerereth to the question shall be the substantiue.

The nowne adiectiue agreeth with his substantiue, in case, gender, and number, as I sute frende is tried in a doubtfull matter, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur.

Lykewylse participles and pronowncs be ioyned with substantiues, as A manne armid, Homo armatus, a fielde to be tilled, ager colendus, this manne, hic vir, it is my mayster, meus herus est.

Herte note that the masculyne gender, is more worthy then the feminin, and the feminin moxe worthye than the neuter.

Many substantiues singular, with a coniunction copulatiue commyng betwene them, wyl haue an adiectiue plurall, whiche adiectiue shall agree with the substantiue of moxe worthy gender, as The king and the quene blessed, Rex & regina beati.

The thirde concorde.

When ye haue a relatyue, aske this question, who or what, and that that answerereth to the question, shall be the antecedente, whiche is a woord that goeth before the relatyue, and is rebursed again of the relatyue.

The relatyue agreeth with his antecedente, in gender, number, and person, as That manne is wyse that spaketh fewe, uir sapit qui pauca loquitur.

The construction of the

Whan this enlips the that, may be turned into this englyshe whiche, it is a relative, otherwysse it is a con-
junction, whiche in latyne is callep *q*, *o*; ut, and it
may elegantly be put away by turninge the nomina-
tive case into the accusatiue, and the verbe into the tri-
finitiue mode, as I am gladde that thou art in good
helth, *Gaudeo quod tu bene uales*, *gaudeo te bene ualere*.
I byd the to go hens, *Iubeo ut abcas*, *Iubeo te abire*.

Many antecedentes syngular, hauyng a coniunc-
tion copulatiue betwene them, wyll haue a relative
plurall whiche relatyue shall agre with the antecedent
of the moste worthy gender, as The rule and dignitie
whiche thou haste receyved, *Imperium & dignitas qua-*
periisti. **F**or in thynges not apte to haue life the neuter
gender is moste worthy, yea and in suche case though
the substantyues oþ antecedentes be of the masculyn
oþ of the feminine gendre, and none of them of the neu-
ter, yet may the adiectiue oþ relativus be put in the neu-
ter gender, as The bowe and arbowes be good, *Arcus & calami sunt bona*. The bowe and arbowes which thou
hast broken, *Arcus & calami qua fregisti*.

The case of the relative.

Whan there commeth no nominatiue case betwene
the relatyue and the verbe, the relatyue shall be the no-
minatiue case to the verbe, as, whiche is that person,
whiche is in loue with money, *Miser est qui nummos*
admiratur.

But whan there cometh a nominatiue case betwene
the relatyue and the verbe, the relatyue shall be suche
case, as the verbe wyll haue after hym, as Happy is
he, whom other mennes harmes do make to beware,
Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum,

whan

eyght partes of speche.

Cwhen a relative commeth betwene two substantives of dyuerse genders, it maye indifferently accorde with either of them, as **The bynde whiche is called a Spatowc, Avis que passer appellatur, or Avis qui passer appellatur.**

All Notes interrogatiues and infinites, folowe the rule of the relatyue, as **Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.** which euer come before the verbe, Iþe the relative, as **Hic mihi qualis erat, talis erat, qualis nunc uidi.**

Construction of novvnes substantiues.

When it substantiues come together betokenyng dyuerse thynges, the latet shall be the genitive case, as **The eloquence of Cicero, Facundia Ciceronis, The boke of Vergile, Codex Vergili. A booke of studies, Amator studiorum. The opinion of Plato, Dogma Platonis.**

CBut if they belonȝe both to one thyng, they shalbe putte bothe in one case, as **My facher beyng a manne, loueth me a chylde, Pater meus uir, amat me puerum.**

Cwhen the englyſhe of this wodē res, is putte with an adiectiue, ye may put away res, and put the adiectiue in the neuter gender like a substantive, as **Many thynges haue letted me, Multa me impedierunt.**

Can adiectiue in the neuter gender, put a lone without a substantive, standeth so; a substantive, and may haue a genitive case after him, as if it were a substantive, as **Moche grynes, Multum lucri, Howe much businesse, Quantum negotij. That werke, Id operis.**

Cthe p̄apse o; disp̄apse of a thyng is vſed diuersly, but moſte commonly in the ablative, or in the genitive case, as **A childe of a good towardnesse, Puer bona in-dole, puer bona indolis.**

The construction of the

Opus & usus, latyne soȝ nedē, requyze an ablative
case, as I haue nedē of thy iudgemente, Opus est mihi
tuo iudicio. My sonne hath nedē of twentie poundes,
Viginti minis usus est filio.

Construction of adiectives.

The genitiue case.

Adiectives that sygnifie desyze, knowledge, remem-
braunce, or contrary wise, and suche lyke, require a ge-
nitive case, as Couetous of money, Cupidus auri. Ex-
perie of warfare, Peritus belli. Ignorant of al thyng-
es, Ignarus omnium. Bolde of heacche, Fidens animi.
Doubtfull of mynde, Dubius mentis. Myndesfull of
that is past, Memor pr̄teriti. Accused of theste, Reus
furti.

Nownes particlyues, and certayne interrogatiues,
with certayn nownes of noumber, requyze a genitiue
case, as Aliquis, uter, neurer, nemo, nullus, solus, unus,
medius, quisque, quisquis, quicunque, quidam, quis foȝ a-
liquis, oȝ quis, an interrogatiue, unus, duo, tres. &c.
Primus, secundus, tertius. &c. as Aliquis nostrum. Pri-
mus omnium.

Whan a question is asked, I shall answere by the
same case and tense, that the question was asked by, as
Cuius est fundus? vicini. Quid agitur in ludo literario?
studetur. Excepte the question be asked by Cuius, a, um,
as Cuia est sententia? Ciceronis. Oȝ by a woode that
mayc gouerne dyuerse cases, as Quanti emisti librum?
paruo. Oȝ excepte I must answere by one of these pos-
sessiuyes, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, uester, as Cuius est do-
mus? non uestra, sed nostra.

Nownes of the comparatyue and the superlatatyue
degree, put particlyuely, that is to say, with this english

eyght partes of speche.

of, or among, after them, requyze a genittue case, as
Of the eates the left is the softest, Aurum mollior est si-
nitra. Cicero the mooste eloquent of oratours, Cicero
oratorum eloquentissimus.

Cownes of the comparatiue degree, hauyng than
or by after them, wyll haue an ablatyue case, as Frigi-
deor glacie, Moze coulde than yce. Doctior multo, bet-
ter learned by a greate deale. Vno pede altior, higher
by a foote.

The datiuue case.

CAdiectiues that betoken profitte or disproufitte, lyke-
nesse, vnykenesse, pleasure, submittynge, or belonging
to any thyng, requyze a datiuue case, as Labour is pro-
fitable to the bodye, Labor est utilis corpori. Equall
to Hector, Aequalis Hectori. fitte for watte, Idoneus bel-
lo. Pleasaunt to all persons, Iucundus omnibus. Sup-
plaunt to his father, Parenti supplex. Propre to me,
Mihi proprium. Lykewyse nownes of the passyue signifi-
cation in bilis, and participialles in dus, as flebilis
flendus omnibus, to be lamented of all menne, formida-
bilis formidandus hosti, to be feared of his enemite.

The accusatiue case.

CThe measure of length, breadth, or thickeenesse of
any thyng, is putte after adiectiues in the accusatiue
case, and sometyme in the ablatiue case, as Turris alia
centum pedes, a tourne an hundred foote high. Arbor la-
ta tres digitos, a tree three syngers breste. Liber crassus
tres pollices, uel tribus pollicibus, a boke three ynches
thicke.

The ablatiue case.

CAdiectiues sygnifieng fulnesse, emptinesse, plentie
or

The construction of the
wantynge, require an ablative case, and sometime a
genitivie, as Copis abhordans. Crura thymo plena. Va-
cuus ira, irę, ab ira. Nulla epistola inanis re aliqua. Ditisissi-
mus agri. Stultorū plenaſt̄ omnia. Quis nisi mentis inops
oblatum respuat autum? Ingeger uitę scelerisq; purus. Non
eget Mauri iaculis nec arcu. Easpers omnium, Corpus in-
ane animæ.

CThese adiectiung, Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus,
contentus, with ſuche other, will haue an ablative case
as Dignus honore, Captus oculis, Virtute præditus, Pau-
cis contentus.

Construction of the pronovvne.

CThese genityue cases of primatiues, mei, tui, sui,
noſtri, & ueſtri, be uſed whan ſufferyng is ſignified, as
Pars tui, Amor mei: but whan doyng is ſygnified, me-
us, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and ueſter, be uſed, as Ars tua. Ima-
go tua.

CThese genityue cases, Noſtrum, ueſtrum, be uſed af-
ter diſtributives, partitivies, comparatyues, and ſu-
perlativies, as Nemo ueſtrum, aliquis noſtrum, maior ueſ-
trum, maximus natu noſtrum.

Construction of the verbe, and fyſte with the nominatiue caſe.

Sum, forem, ſio, exiſto, and certayne verbes paſſiues,
as Vocor, ſalutor, and verbes of behauour or gesture,
as Bibo, cubo, dormio, wyll haue ſuche caſe after them
as they haue before them, as Fama eſt malum, Malus cul-
tura ſit bonus, Cræſus uocatur diuſs. Horatius ſaluator
poeta. Virtus clara æternaq; habetur. Dormit ſecurus Bi-
bit ieiunus. Petrus ſtudet uideri diuſs. Malo me diuitem
eſſe quam haberi.

Che

eyght partes of speche.

The Genitiv case.

Chis verbe Sum, betokenyng possession or perteyning to any thyng, wyll haue a genitiv case, as hec uestis est patris. Insipientis est dicere, non pararam.
Except these nominatyue cases, meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, uestrum, as Meum est iniuriam non adferte, nunc est iuxta omnia pati.

CVerbes that betoken to esteeme or regardre, require a genitiv case, as Parui ducitur probitas, Maximi pescitur nobilitas.

CVerbes of accusyng, condemning, or warning, & verbes of contrary signification, wyll haue a genitiv case, or an ablative of the cause, most commonly without a preposition, but sometyme with a preposition, as Hic furti se alligat uel furto, admonuit me errati uel errato. De pecunij repetundis damnatus est.

Satago, misereor, miseresco, require a genitiv case, as Rerum suarum satagit. Misere te meus deus.

Reminiscor, obliuiscor, memini, wyll haue a genitiv case, or an accusative case, as Reminiscor historiarum, obliuiscor carminis, Recordor pueritiam, Obliuiscor lectionem. Memini tui uel de te, I speake of the. Memini te, I remembre the.

Egeo, indigeo tui uel te, I haue nedre of the. Proior urbis, I conquece the citie. Potior uoro, I obtayn my despze.

The dative case.

All maner of verbes put acquisitiuely, that is to say, with these tokenes to, or for, after them, wyll haue a dative case, as Non omnibus dormio, I slepe not to al menne. Haic habeo non tibi, I haue it for this manne, and not for the.

The construction of the

To this rule dothe belong also verbes betokeninge To profit or deposit, as	To compare, as
Commodo	Comparo
Incommodo	Compono
Noceo	Confero.

To give or remoue, as	To vynes or to pay, as	To command, or theme, as
Dono	Promitto	Impero
Reddo	Pollicior	Indico
Refero	Soluo	Monstro.

To trustee, as) To obey or to be agaynt, as (To thynne or to be angry,

Fido	Obedio	Minor
Confido	Adulor	Indignor
Fidē habeo	Repugno	Irascor

¶ Sum, with his compoundes, except possum, also verbes compounded with Satis, bene, and male, as Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio: finally certayne verbes compounded with these prepositions, Pre, ad, con, sub, an, post, ob, in, & inter, wyl haue a datpue case, as Preluceo, adiaceo, commigro, suboleo, antero, posthabeo, obijcio, insulto, intersero.

Est, put for habeo, wyl haue a datpue case, as Est tibi mater. Also Sum and many other verbes wyl haue a double datpue case, as Sum tibi presidio. Do tibi uestem pignori. Verto hoc tibi uirio. Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.

The accusative case.

¶ Verbes transituies, are all such as haue after them an accusative case of the sufferer, whether they be actives, common, or deponentes, as Usus promptus facit. Femina ludificaneur viros. Largitur pecuniam.

Also verbes neuters may haue an accusative case of theye owne signification, as Endimionis somnum dorsum. Gaudeo gaudium. Viuo uitam.

¶ Verbes of asyng, teachyng, and accapeng, wyl haue

eyght partes of speche.

haue two accusatiue cases, ony of the sufferer, and the other of the thinge, as Rogo te pecuniam, Docce te lites ras, quod te iamdudum horro, Exuo me gladium;

The ablative case.

Call verbes require an ablative case of the instrument; of the cause, or of the maner of doyng, as Ferit cum gladio, Taceo metu, Suma eloquentia causam egit.

The worde of price is put after verbes in the ablative case, as Vendidi auro, Emptus sum argento, except these genitives, whan they be put alone without substantives, Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantius, tantidem, quantius, quantilibet, quanticunq;, as Quantus mercatus es huc equum? Certe pluris quam uellem.

CVerbes of plenty or scarcenes, fylling or emptieng, lodyng or unlodynge, wyl haue an ablative case, as Afluis opibus, Cares uirtute, Expleo te fabulis, Spoliauit me bonis oibis, Oneras stomachum cibo, Lenabo te hoc onere. Likewise Fungor, fruor, letor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, nosco.

CVerbes that betoken receyving, distancie, or taking away, wyl haue an ablative case with a, ab, e, ex, o, de, as Accepi literas a Petro, Audiu a nuncio, Longe distar nobis, Eripui te a malis. And this ablative may be turned into the dative, as Subtraxit mihi cingulum.

CVerbes of comparison or exceeding, make habir an ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding, as Prefero hunc malum, Prævaluum superar.

CA boorne or a psonowne substantive, touned with a participle, expressed or understand, and having none other woorde, wherof it may be governed, shall be put in the ablative case absolute, as Chalyng coimpre-
the enemites fled, Rege bellente hostes fugerunt. D
yng

The construction of the
þng captayne, thou shalte overcome, Me dace uinces,
And it may be resolved by any of these wordes, Dum,
cum, quando, si, quanquam, o; postquam, as Rege uenientia
re, i. dum ueniret rex. Me dace. i. si ego dux fuero.

Construction of passives.

Con verbe passiuue wþll haue after hym an ablative
case, with a þreposition, o; sometime a dative, of the do-
er, as Vergilius legitur à me. Tibi fama petatur. And the
same ablative o; datiuue shall be the nominatiue case to
the verbe, if it be made by the actiuue, as Ego lego Vergi-
lium. Petas tu famam.

Gerundes.

Gerundes and Supines wþll haue suche case, as
the verbes that they come of, as Ociuム scribendi li-
tas, Ad consulendum tibi. Auditum poetar.

Di.

Con the gerund in Di, is put after certayne substanti-
ues, as Studium, causa, tempus. Ociuム, occasio, libido,
Spes, oportunitas, uoluptas. Modus, gestus, satietas. Po-
testas, licentia, consuetudo. Consilium, uis, norma. Amor,
cupido, locus, And others lyke.

Con commeth also after certayn adiectiues, as Cupi-
dus uisendi, Certus cundi. Peritus medicandi, Gnarus
bellandi.

Do.

Con whan I have the englysshe of the participle of the
present tense with this signe of o; with, commyng af-
ter a nowne adiectiue, it shall in latyne makynge, be put
in the gerud in Do, as Defessus sum ambulando.

Con also the englysshe of the participle of the presente
tense, commyng without a substantiue, with this signe
in o; bp, before hym, shall in latyne makynge be put in

the

eyghte partes of speche.

The gerunde in Do, as Celer dando, subleuando, ignoran-
cendo, gloriam adeptus est. In apparando, totum hunc con-
sumunt diem.

And the gerund in Do, is bled eyther without a p;repo-
sition, or with one of these p;repositions A, ab, de, E, ex,
cum, in, as Deterrant à bibendo, ab amando, Cogitat de ea
dendo, Ratio bene scribendi cum loquendo coniuncta est.

D V M.

C The englishe of the infinitive mode commyng af-
ter a reason, and shewynge a cause of the reason, maye
be put in the gerund in dum, as Dies mihi ut facis sic ad
agendum, vereor.

C The gerund in dum, is bled after one of these p;re-
positions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante, as Ad capiendum
hostes, ob, vel propter redimendum captiuos, Inter cor-
nandum, Ante damnandum.

C And whan ye haue this englyshe muse, or ought,
in a treason, where it semeth to be made by this verbe a-
portret, it maye be put in the gerund in dum, with this
verbe est. And than the woorde that in the englyshe
meth to be the nominatiue case, shall be put in the da-
tive case, as I must goo heng, Abeundum est mihi.

C Supines.

C The firste supine hath the active signification, and
is put after verbes and participles that betoken mo-
vinge to a place, as Eo cubitum, Spectatum admitti ri-
sum teatris amici.

C The latere supine hath the passiue signification, &
is putte after nowynge adiectives, and suchlike, as
Doloris indignus, Turpis, fœdus, Proculis, facilius, Odio
sursumbrasus, Optimus. And this supine shal also be
changed into the substantiæ mode palliue, as It may be

D. II.

indiffe-

The construction of the
indifferentive, sive in latyne Facile factu, o; facile fici-
xi, Facile to be doone. Turpe dictu, o; turpe dici, vñho-
nesto to be spoken.

C The Tyme.

CNownes that betoken parte of tyme, be common-
ly vsed in the ablative case, as Nocte vigila, Luce dor-
mis, but nownes that betoken continual tyme of time
be vsed commonly in the accusative case, as Sexaginta
annos natus. Hyemem totam stetis.

C Space of place.

Nownes that betoken space betwene place and place,
be commonly put in the accusative case, as Pedē hinc ne
discresseris, goo thou not a foote from this same place.

C A place.

CNownes appellaryues o; names of great places,
be put with a preposition, if they folowe a verbe that
sygnifieth, in a place, to a place, from a place, o; by a
place, as Vnuo in Anglia. Veni per Galliam in Italiam.
Prohiscor ex urbe.

CIn a place, o; at a place, if the place be a proper
name of the fyfte declension, o; seconde, and the syn-
gular number, shalbe put in the genitiue case, as Vix-
it Londini. Studuit Oxonię. And these nownes Humi,
domi, militia, belli, be lykewylse vsed, as Procumbit hu-
mi bos. Militię enrritus est. Domi belliq; ociosi uiuitis.
But if the place be the thirde declension o; the plurall
number, it shall be put in the datiuue o; in the ablative
case, as Militauit Carthagini o; Carthagine. Athenis na-
tus est. Lykewylsc we say, Ruri o; rure educatus est.

To a place if the place be a proper name, it shall be
put in the accusative case without a preposition, as Eo
Romū. Likewylse Confero me domum. Recipio me rus.

From

eyght partes of speche.

From a place, or by a place. If the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the ablative case without a prepositio, as Discensit Londino. Profectus est Londono, uel per Londonum, Cantabrigiam. Domus and rus, be vsed lykewyse, as Abiit domo, Rure reuersus est.

Impersonalles.

Ca verbe impersonall hath no nominatiue case before hym, and this wode It, commonly is his sygne. ¶ Interest, refert, and est for interest, require a genitiue case of all casuall wordes, excepte Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, and cuius, as Interest omnium recte agere. Tua refert te ipsum nosse.

Certayne impersonalles requyre a datyue case, as Liber, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, uacat, accidit, conuenit, contigit, and other lyke.

Conne wyl haue an accusatiue case only, as Delestat, decet, iuuat, oportet, some besyde the accusatiue wil haue also a genitiue, as penitentia, iudicet, miseret, miserascit, pudet, piget, as Nostris nosmet penitentia. Me ciuitatis iudicet. Pudet me negligentia. Miseret me tu.

Ca verbe impersonall of the passiue voyce, bath like case, as other verbes passiues haue, as Bene fit multis a principe, yet many tymes the case is not expressed but vnderstande, as Maxima uicertatur.

Cwhan a dede is sygnified to be done of manye, the verbe being a verbe neuter, we may chaunge the verbe neuter in to the impersonalle in eu, as Ignoratio posita est, fieri, &c. ¶ A Participle.

CParticiples gourne suche case as the verbe that they come of, as Frustratus amicis, Consalens tibi, Diligendus ab omnibus.

¶ Here note that participles may fower maner wapes
sixt. be

The construction of the
be changed into nownes. The sy;st is, whan the boice
of a participle is constiued with an other case then the
verbe that it commeth of. as. Appetens uini, gredie of
wyne. The seconde, when it is compouned with a p;re-
position, which þ verbe that it cõmeth of, can not be co-
pouned withal, as Indoctus, innocens. The third whan
it fourmeth all the degrees of comparison, as Amans,
amantior, amantissimus. Doctor, doctor, doctissimus. The
foweth whan it hath no respect nor expresse difference
of tyme, as Scripturus, about to write, Homo laudatus,
a man laudable. Puer amandus, i. amari dignus, a chylde
woorthye to be loued. And al these are called nownes
participiall.

CParticiples whan they be changed in to nownes,
requy;re a genitive case, as Fugitans litum, Indoctus pi-
la, Cupientissimus rui, Lactis abundans.

CThese participiall boices Perosus, Exosus, Perse-
sus, haue alwayes the active signification, and govern
an accusatiue case, as Exosus serviam, hatynge cruelty.
Vitam perresus, werie of the life.

The aduerbe.

CAduerbes of quantity, tyme, and place, do require
a genitive case, as Multum lucri, Tunc temporis, Vbi-
que gentium.

CCertaine aduerbes wyl haue a datpwe case, lyke as
the nownes that they come of, as Venit obuiam illi, Ca-
mit similiter huic.

CThese datpues be vsed adiectially. Tempori, luci,
vesperi, as Tempori surgendum, Vespere cubandum, Lu-
ce laborandum.

CCertaine aduerbes wyl haue an accusatiue case, of
the p;repositions that they come of, as Propius urbem,

Proxi-

cyght partes of speche.

proxime castra.

¶ Where note that prepositions, when they be sette without a case, oþers doo fourme the degrees of comparison, be chaunged into aduerbes.

The Coniunction,

¶ Coniunctions copulatiues and disiunctiues, and these folwer: Quam, nisi, præterquam, an, couple lyke cases, as Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales. Studii Romæ & Athenis. and sometyme they be put betwene byuers cases, as Est liber meus & fratri, Emi fundum centum numimis & pluris.

¶ Coniunctions copulatiues and disiunctiues most commonly ioyne lyke modes and tenses togither, as Petrus & Ioannes precabantur, & doccebant. And sometime otherwyse, as Et habetur & referetur à me gratia.

Preposition.

¶ Sometime this preposition in, is not expressed but understood as the casuall worde neuertthelesse put in the ablative case, as Habeo te loco parentis. i. in logo.

¶ A verbe compounde sometyme requyseth the case of the prepositio, that he is compouned with, as Exe-domo, Prætereo re insalutarum, Adeo petrum.

The Interiection.

¶ Certayne interiections require a nominatiue case, as O festus dies hominis. Certain a dative, as Hei mihi.

Certaine an accusatiue, as Heu stirpem iniuliam. Certayne a vocatiue, as Proh sancte Iupiter.

And the same proh, wyll haue also an accusatiue, as Proh deum atq; hominum fidem.

F I N I S.

CV I LIE L M I Lilii ad suos discipulos monita
pædagogica, seu carmen de moribus.

V I mihi discipulus puer es, cupis arq; doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Mane citus lectum fuge, mollem discute somnum:
Templa petas supplex, & uenerare deum.
Attamen in primis facies sit lota, manusq;
Sint nitidæ uestes, comptaq; cæsaries.
Desidiam fugiens, cum te schola nostra uocarit
Adsis, nulla pigræ sit tibi causa moræ.
Me preceptorem cum uideris ore saluta,
Et condiscipulos ordine quosq; tuos.
Tu quoq; fac sedeas ubi te sedisse iubemus,
Inq; loco, nisi sis iussus abire, mane.
At magis ut quisq; doctrinæ munere claret,
Sic magis is clara sede locandus erit.
Sic alpellum, calami, attramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint semper studijs arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo scribes, at singula recte,
Nec macula aut scriptis menda sit ulla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis,
Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse decet.
Sçpe recognoscas tibi lecta, animoq; reuoluas,
Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui sçpe rogar, mea dicta tenebit,
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
Disce puer quoq; noli dediscere quicquam,
Ne mens te insimulet conscientia desidiz.
Si scq; animo attentus, quid enim docuisse iubarit,
Si mea non firmo pectore uerba premis:

Carmen de moribus.

Nihil am. difficile est, quod non solertia uincat;
Inuigila, & parta est gloria militiae.
Nam ueluti flores tellus nec semina profert,
Quin sit continuo uicta labore manus.
Sic puer ingenium si non excerciter ipsum
Tempus & amittit, spem simili ingenij.
Est etiam semper lex in sermone renenda,
Ne nos offendat improba garrulitas.
In cumbens studio submissa uoce loqueris:
Nobis dum reddis, uoce canorus eris.
Et quae quinque mihi reddis, discantur ad unquem:
Singula & abiecto uerbula reddet libro.
Nec uerbum quisque dictuero suggerat ullum:
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.
Si quicunque rogit, sic respondere studebis,
Ut laudem dicatis & mereare decus.
Non lingua celeri nimis aut laudabere tarda,
Est uirtus medium, quod tenuisse iuuat.
Et quoties loqueris, tremor esto loquare latine,
Et scopulos ueluti barbara uerba fuge.
Prætereas socios quoties te cunquique rogabunt,
Instrue, & ignaros ad mea uota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset,
Ipse breui reliquis doctior esse potest.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquij.
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,
Quem non autorem barbara turba prober.
Grammaticas recte si uis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui.
Addiscas veterum clarissima dicta uirorum,
Et quos autores turba latina docet.

Guil. Lilli monita pedagogica.

Nunc te Vergilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus.
Quos qui non didicit, nil praeter somnia uidit:
Cerrat & in tenebris uiuere Cimmerijs,
Sunt quos delectat studio uitutis honeste
Posthabito, nugis tempora conterere.
Sunt quibus est cordi manibus pedibus ue sodales,
Aut alio quoquis sollicitare modo.
Est aliis qui se dum clarum sanguine iactet,
Insulso reliquis exprobet ore genus.
Te tam prava sequi nolim uestigia morum
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut uendes, nil permutablem, emes ue
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feras.
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte alijs, puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, ioci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul a uobis, Martis & arma procul.
Nil pœnitus dices quod turpe aut non sit honestum,
Est uitæ ac pariter ianua lingue necis,
Ingens crede nefas cuiq; maledicta referre,
Iurare aut magni numina sacra dei.
Deniq; seruabis res omnes atq; libellos,
Et tecum quoties isq; rediscq; feras.
Effuge uel causas faciunt quæcunq; nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

+FINIS+

**S. CHRISTIANI HOMINIS
INSTITUTVM PER ERASMVM
ROTERODAMVM.**

Ad Galat. 5.

Valet in Christo fides quæ per dilectionē operatur.

F I D E S.

C R E D O . P R I M V S A R T I C V L V S .



Onfitcor primum ore pio, uenerorq; fideli
Mente deum patrū, uel nutu cunctā potentē.
Hunc, qui stelligeri spaciosa uolumina cœli,
Et solidum omniparē telluris cōdidit orbem,

E T I N I E S V M . II.

Eius item gnatum I E S V M cognomine C H R I S T V M ,
Quem dominum nobis agnoscimus ac ueneramur.

Q V I C O N C E P T V S . III.

Hunc Maria afflatū diuini numinis, aluo
Concepit uirgo, peperit purissima uirgo.

P A S S V S S V B P O N T I O . IIII

Et graue supplicium immeritus (damnante Pilato)
Pertulit infami suffixus in arbore, mortem
Oppetiēt, tumulatus humo est, claususq; sepulchro:
Interea penetrat populator ad infera regna.

T E R T I A D I E . V.

Mox ubi tertia lux mœsto se prompserat orbi,
Emersit tumulo superas rediuiuuus in auras.

A S S E N D I T . VI.

Inde palam etheream scandit sublimis in arcem.
Illiç iam dexter patri assidet omnipotenti,

I.ij.

Ites

CHRIST. HOMINIS.

ITERVM VENTVRVS EST. VII.

Idem olim rediturus, ut omnem iudicet orbem,
Et uiuos pariter, uitaq; ac lumine cassos.

CREDO IN SPIRITVM. VIII.

Te quoq; credo fide simili spirabile numen
Halitus, afflatusq; dei sacer, omnia lustrans,

SANCTAM ECCLESIAM. IX.

Et te confiteor sanctissima concio, qua gens
Christigena arcano nexu coit omnis in unum
Corpus, & unanimis capiti sociatur IESV.
Hinc proprium nescit sed habeat communia cuncta.

REMISSIONEM PECCATORVM. X.

Hoc equidem in cœtu sancto, peccata remitti
Credo, uel ihs sacro fuerint qui fonte renati,
Vel qui diluerint ultro sua crimina fletu.

CARNIS RESURRECTIONEM. XI.

Nec dubito, qui n exanimata cadauera sursum
In uitam redeant, animas sortita priores.

VITAM AETERNAM. XII.

Vtraq; pars nostri corpusq; animusq; deinceps
Iuncta simul, uitam ducent sine fine perennem.

SACRAMENTA. VII.

OC quoq; persuasum est, ecclesia mystica septem
Munera dispensat, quæ sacramenta uocantur.
Hinc uariæ dotes, & gratia plurima menti
Cœlitus inseritur, si quis modo sumpserit aptè.

MATRIMONIVM. I.

Munere coniugij nati hunc prodimus in orbem,
Visq; adeo pulchri, pulcherrima portio mundi.

Baptis-

I N S T I T U T I O.

B A P T I S M U S.

II.

Munere baptismi longe felicius ijdem
Q̄e prius, in te Christe renascimur atq; nouamur.

C O N F I R M A T I O.

III.

Deinde in amore dei nos confirmatio sacra
Constabilit, mentemq; invicto robore durat.

E V C H A R I S T I A.

IV.

Misticus ille cibus (graci dixere synaxim)
Qui panis uiniq; palam sub imagine Christum
Ipsum præsentem uere exhibit, intima nostri
Viscera, cœlesti saginat & educat esca:
Inq; deo reddit uegetos, & reddit adultos.

P O E N I T E N T I A.

V.

Si quem forte deo capitalis reddidit hostem
Noxia, continuo metanca medebitur illi
Restituit lapsum, rescissaq; fœder a rursum
Sartiet, offensi placabit numinis iram,
Commissi modo pœniteat, pigeatq; nocentem,
Isq; uolens peragat præscripta piamina culpæ.

O R D O.

VI.

Ordine sacrato confertur sacra potestas,
Ut fungare ministerij (Christo auspice) sanctis.

V N C T I O.

VII.

Vnguini s extremi munus nos munit, & armat,
Migrantemq; animam per summa pericula, tutò
Transmittit patris, & superis commendat eum.

A M O R D E I.

AE C est indubitata fides, cui pectore certo
Nexus, amabo patrem super omnia cunctipotentem,
Qui me condideritq;, & in hunc produxerit orbem.

L. in.

Rursus

CHRIST. HOMINIS

Rursus amore pari dominum complectar Iesum,
Qui nos asseruit, preciosq; redemit amico.
Spiritum item sanctum, qui me sine fine benigno
Afflatu fouet, atq; animi penetralia dirans
Dotibus arcanis, uitali recreat aura.
Atq; hic ternio sanctus, & omni laude ferendus,
Toto ex corde mihi, tota de mente supremis
Viribus obsequio, meritoq; coletur honore.
Hunc unum reuerebor, & hoc semel omnis in uno,
Spes mea figetur, hoc omnia metiar uno,
Hic propter sese mihi semper amabitur unus.

AMOR. SVI.

Post hunc haud alia ratione, ac nomine charus
Ipse tahi fuero, nisi quatenus omnis in illum
Ille mei referatur amor, fontemq; reuisat.

FUGA PECCATI.

Culpam præterea fugiam pro viribus omnem,
Præcipue capitale, tamen uitauero crimen,
Quod necat, atq; animam letali vulnerat ictu.

SUPERBIA, INVIDIA, IRA.

Ne fastu tumeam, ne uel liuore maligno
Torquear, aut bili rapiar feruente, cauebo.

GVLA, LVXVRIA, PIGRITIA.

Ne uel spurca libido, uel insatiabilis alius
Imperet, enitar, ne turpis inertia uincat.

AVARITIA.

Ne nunquam saturanda fames me uexet habendi,
Plus satis ut cupiam fallacis munera mundi.

FUGA MALORVM HOMINVM.

Improba pestiferi fugiam commercia cœtus
Omnia, summo animi conatu, proq; virili.

I N S T I T U T I O.

S T U D I V M P I E T A T I S.

Atq; huc incumbam nervis ac pectore toto,
Ut magis atq; magis, superet mihi gratia uirtus,
Augescatq; piæ diuina scientia menti.

O R A T I O.

Orabo superosq; precum libamine puro
Placare adiuter, cum tempore sedulus omni,
Tum uero eximie, quoties lux festa recurret.

F R V G A L I T A S V I C T V S.

Frugales epulæ semper mensæq; placebit
Sobria mundicies, & auari nescia luxus.

I E I V N I V M.

Seruabo reverens, quoties jejunia nobis
Indicit certis ecclesia sancta diebus.

M E N T I S C V S T O D I A.

Sancta uti sint mihi secretæ penetralia mentis,
Ne quid eò subeat fœdum ue, nocens ue, studebo.

L I N G V A E C V S T O D I A.

Ne temore iuret, ne unquam mendacia promat,
Turpia ne dictu dicat mea lingua, cauebo.

M A N V S C V S T O D I A.

A furto cohibebo manus, nec ad illa minuta
Viscaros mittam digitos, & si quid adscriptum
Cuiquam erit, id domino properabo reddere iusto.

R E S T I T U T I O R E I F O R T E R E P E R T A E.

Id quoq; restituam, si quid mihi forte repertum est,
Me penes haud patiar prudens aliena morari.

A M O R P R O X I M I.

Nec secus atq; mihi sum charus, amabitur omnis
Proximus, est autem (ni fallor) proximus ille

Quisquis

CHRIST. HOMINIS

Quisquis homo est, ac sic ut amor referatur amici
In Christum, uitamq; piam, ueramq; salutem.
Huic igitur (fuerit quoties opus, atq; necesse)
Sedulus officio corpusq;, animumq;, iuuabo.
Ut mihi succurri cupiam, si forsan egérem.
Id tamen in primis prestabo utriq; parenti,
Per quos corporeo hoc nasci mihi contigit orbe.
Tum præceptor, qui me erudit, instituitq;
Morigerus fvero, ac merito reuerebor honore.
Ac rursus dulcisq; scholæ, studijq; sodales,
Semper (uti par est) sincero amplectar amore.

ASSIDUA CONFESSIO.

Si quando crimen fvero prolapsus in ullum,
Protinus emitar, pura ut confessio lapsum
Erigat, ac iusta tergatur noxia pœna,

SYMPATIO CORPORIS CHRISTI IN VITA.

Ast ubi sacrati me ad corporis atq; crux
Cœlestes epulas pietasq; diesq; uocabit,
Illotis manibus metuens accedere, pectus
Ante meum, quanta cura studioq; licebit,
Purgabo maculis, uirtutum ornabo nitelis.

MORBVS.

Porro ubi fatalis iam terminus ingruet æui,
Extremumq; diem cum morbus adesse monebit,
Mature sacramentis me armare studebo.
Atq; his muneribus, que ecclesia sancta ministrat
Christigenis, reteget confessio crimina uitæ
Sacrifico, sumam Christi uenerabile corpus.

Mors

INSTITV TIO.

M O R S.

Quod si uicinæ propius discrimina mortis
Urgbunt, supplex accersam qui mihi rite
Oblinat, ac signet sacro ceromate corpus.
Atq; his præsidij s armatus (sic uti dignum est
Christicola) forti ac fidenti pectore, uita
Decedam, bonitate dei super omnia fretus.

HOC FAC ET VIVES.

SOLONDINIS
IN OFFICINA Thomæ Bertheleti-
pis impress.
Cum priuilegio ad imprimen-
dum solum.



ANNO M.D.XLII.





